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can be taken out, or put in, causing no
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simplest and most elegant machine in use.
ible stitches, and cannot be got out of or-
es or no specks in it, and are so simple
ild learn to work them with great rapidity
Every machine warranted. Satisfaction
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ts wanted in every town in the West. Ad-
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Agent at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of
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on a few, who are among the first fami-
ssrs. Mrs. Waldron, V. Ogden,
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Mrs. Dr. Brown,
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and a host of others.
Mrs. Rickards.
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have not been able to keep up with the de-
or we have largely increased our Works, by
have fitted them for supply-
with Machinery than any other Establish-
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Crude articles, a round and powdered, care-
and skillful Pharmacists.
NTRATED ACTIVE PRINCIPLES,
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LIC and HYDRO-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS,
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Granules
epared from Pure Materials, sold to Physi-
and Druggists at Manufacturer's Whole-
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Fall and Winter. - - - - 1858.
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Profits and Prompt Pay
ntion, and all dealers, particularly cash and
ills will find it to their interest to examine
and attractive stock before purchasing
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E AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
RLY OF THE EYE AND EAR
city of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Pro-
ssor in the Kentucky Eye and Ear Infirmary of Ce-
, and Author of a "New System of Treating
Eye and Ear." Dr. Underwood has the pleas-
ure to state that he has permanently established an
Office in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at 83 and 85
La Salle Clark street, where he will remain in or-
ty to those in ill ease who desire to avail them-
portunity of being treated by a system
ly, safe, perfect and successful in effecting permanent cures in all cases
ar human means are effected—viz.
ESTRATOR'S SALE.—BY VIR-
of an order of the County Court for the sale
tate, obtained at the October term of said
1858, the undersigned, Executor of the last will
Joseph W. Boone, will sell at public auction
and lot of land, situated in the north part of
Home, in the City of Chicago, on the 8th day
ember, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following
ion, parcel or lot of land, situated in the
ago and State aforesaid. The undivided one
part of the east half of the
arter of section seven (7) township thirty
(39) north of range fourteen (14) east of the third
ian containing forty (40) acres.
ther parcel or lot of land in
of Cook described as follows, viz: Com-
at the south-west corner of Nicholas Arvey
st and sixty-five (65) feet north of the
of Archer road, in said town, and
thence west to the centre of said block,
thence north to the north line of said block,
enty thirty (30) feet, thence east to the
of Nicholas Arvey's west line, thence south
line thirty (30) feet to the place of begin-
ing a strip nine feet in width to be taken off
the above described premises as a part
boot alley, to run north and south through
block of said Nicholas Arvey's land in the
of Section twenty-two (22) Township thir-
(39) North of Range fourteen (14) East of
ird Principal Meridian, said strip
ng to the estate of the said Joseph W.
e, deceased, for the purpose of a common
debts due from said estate.
ms of sale made known by the administrator,
ATES & JAMESON, Sol'rs. dc1-w4w-1858
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SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH.
ENTRATED LYE
ses without Lime, with little or no trouble,
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ll also make all the Soft Soap used at work-
their ordinary kitchen grease and this lye,
required.
of others using a Strong Lye, will find the
by far the cheapest and most effective
ver made.
e will convince any one of its great utility
all druggists and grocers in the country.
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Penn. Depot and Factory, Fort Pitt Factory Salt, warranted perfectly
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Saleratus, Muriatic Acid, Aqua
, Soda Saleratus. nov2 w4m-1858
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ntion promptly attended to. Drawings will be
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taken to receive no patented article or
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ment of the firm to maintain a character
ir own agency, and will attend to pur-
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CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1858. NUMBER 144.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

Confirmed.

By reference to our Washington dispatches it will be seen that all the Illinois appointments made during the recess have been confirmed by the Senate.

Pacific Railroad.

We publish an interesting article this morning on the next page from the pen of Dr. Evans, relative to the new gold fields, Laramie Territory and a Pacific Railroad. It embraces a number of highly important suggestions.

The Steamer Washington—Who's to Blame?

We take it that there need be no dispute about the fact that Walker's expedition to Central America is essentially, if not avowedly, piratical. The action of our government in attempting its suppression, and the punishment of those engaged in it, is a confession that the confederate scoundrels who have enlisted under Walker's black banner deserve the fate of pirates, wherever found at work in the nefarious business for which they have banded together. The mistake into which the officers of Her Majesty's man-of-war steamer Leopard, were led by erroneous information, on the strength of which they boarded the Washington, can hardly be the cause of rupture between England and the United States. They were endeavoring to do just what our government had signally and disgracefully failed to do—put Walker and his gang where they would be the cause of no more murder and rapine. But if the Democracy are determined upon a fight, let it be remembered that the Administration in power must be held accountable for the deplorable consequences to this country and to all Christendom, which would follow hostilities between the only two great constitutional nations now known in the politics of the world. When this question of visitation and search was under discussion between the Cabinet at Washington and the Ministry of Her Majesty, within the current year, England, while repudiating the right to search American vessels, made a direct call upon this country to settle the terms and manner by and in which vessels at sea, suspected of carrying the American flag for piratical purposes, might have their character verified without offence. It was of course expected that the agreement entered into between the two powers should be applicable to the marine of each—that the rule laid down for the conduct of American men-of-war should be the rule for British armed vessels also, and that by its operation all cause and danger of collision hereafter would be removed. The proposition was eminently fair; but by neglecting to give it the attention which it deserved, and by question as to degree of responsibility which should attach to the visitation of a suspected vessel, and the penalty to be exacted of the party making the visitation, has been left open; and this prospective trouble in relation to the *Washington* is solely due to that fact. It was in the power of General Cass to have settled the matter at once and forever. He has never yet been badly enough afflicted with Anglo mania to claim that every cut-throat rascal on the high-seas, may, by hoisting the stars and stripes, pursue a piratical career with impunity as long as he keeps out of the way of our cruisers; hence, when the solution of the whole matter in dispute was buried by the courtesy of a friendly though final power, it was manifestly the duty of the miserable old fogy, our beloved Secretary of State, to have made further imbroilment impossible. But as there is no subject upon which the General dwells with such unctuous and verbosity as upon our relations with Great Britain, and as there is no method of keeping the Irish Catholic Democracy in the Democratic line, so potent as this quadrennial threatening to flog Protestant England out of her boots, we must fain be content to accept another wordy war, being all the while assured that the South, with cotton to sell and four millions of slaves to keep in subjection, will not suffer any blood to be shed or any bullets to be fired. But we are sick of the endless wrangle. If the Northern Democracy, now in a state approaching *rabies*, propose to fight, in the name of all the war-gods, let them leave off mouthing and spit! If they do not mean to accept England's apology for the *Washington* matter, let Gen. Beaubien call out his troops!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

A Corpse of Sucker Politicians—The Washington Union—Its Attack upon the President's Tariff Recommendation—History of the Slave Trade Wanderer—Morris and Douglas on Sugar—Lord Napier's Recall, etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Pinch, the younger, is here, probably looking after his nomination. Whether he is in any danger or not from the fickleness of Mr. Buchanan, I don't know. Mr. Pine and his friends remain, so that there is now quite a considerable Congress of Illinois local politicians at the federal capital. I feel that these gentlemen entertain a decided impression that the deposition of Douglas from the place of honor on the Territorial Committee, will help up the Buchanan Democracy in Illinois, and enable it to increase the vote upon that given at the election of last November.

The *Union* is now a very interesting paper. It discusses a "serene indifference" to the fight between Douglas and the Democracy of the Senate, but publishes a card from Mr. Wendell, stating that the President had not ordered him to use certain money derived from customary jobs in bribery for the Pennsylvania election.

The *Union* has been taken possession of by Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and is filled with articles condemning with great severity Mr. Buchanan's schemes for increasing the tariff, including specific duties. These articles are evidently written in the Treasury Department, and some of them proceed from the same pen which wrote the report. Personally considered, this is the severest blow the President has yet received. His own hired organ set at length turned against him, and pronounces the essay on the tariff contained in the Message a mere appeal to sectional and personal interests. It is certainly the most audacious slap upon the head of the party and the chief of the government which an official organ ever indulged in. It is impossible that Mr. Buchanan can overlook this attack upon the message, and as the article alluded to bears the mark of Mr. Cobb's hand, it cannot be doubted that he will be called to account for it.

The escape of a cargo of Sillibusters from Mobile, gives the Government great uneasiness. These miserable fugitives from the laws of their own country, will either founder at sea or they will be captured by the British fleet as soon as they arrive within Nicaraguan jurisdiction. Delivered up to proper authorities, it is probable that an example will be made of some of them.

The papers of Georgia assert that a cargo of slaves from Africa, has been landed in the Savannah River and distributed to purchasers. The history of this affair is a disgrace to this Government. Two years ago a South Carolina revolutionary claim for an indefinite amount was engineered through Congress. It was alleged that a company had been raised for the defence of Edisto Island, which had never been paid for. No facts were made very clearly to appear in the case, but the progress of the bill stopped for once or more by objections from Republican members. It, however, at length got through in regular course, and the claim was paid at the treasury to the amount, as I am told, of $136,000. The agent of the negroes in the case was a Captain Wm. Corrie, and he made no secret whatever of his intention of using the money to embark in the slave trade. I had this among his cronies and associates for this purpose was avowed without any disguise at all. It was as common in bar-rooms as bad whisky.

In due time, the gallant sprig of chivalry purchased in New York a schooner, called the Wanderer." He fitted her up for the slave trade, without any great secrecy. The vessel cut into the Long Island Sound, and was there seized by the Marshal of New York, Isaiah Rynders, and some underhand proceedings, Rynders let off the Wanderer. What more is necessary? No man here doubts that he received secret orders from Washington to let Corrie and his slave craft pass. There is no possible room for a doubt that the Administration knew of his intentions, and knew that the Wanderer was bound upon a slave-trading voyage.

Nor is this the first case within a year of the landing of a cargo of slaves from Africa, in Georgia. The bark E. A. Rawlings succeeded last summer in the same feat as appeared from public correspondence at the time, and her owners were intensely indignant that they were not permitted by the United States authorities to dispatch the vessel a second time on the same errand. Upon the whole, the African Slave Trade, under the American flag, is not a dull business, considering the hard times.

Mr. Morris of your State is pushing forward the Douglas column by resolutions, notices of bills, &c., proposing to repeal the duties on sugar. This is for Illinois. At the same time, Mr. Douglas is in New Orleans making speeches of the most sacchariue flavor to court Louisiana. Such are the windings of a facile politician. But the poor sugar estate of Mr. Morris' District should not forget that while he is ready enough to take the taxes off their sweetening, Mr. Douglas is no doubt assuming all sorts of pledges to keep them on. Morris blows like a high pressure Mississippi steamer upon Northern rights and cheap sugar; Douglas upon Southern claims and cheap niggers. It is expected that if any Republican introduces a bill or resolution favoring the election of Governors of the Territories by the people thereof, that it will be combined with a provision for the punishment of polygamy, thereby asserting the sovereign power of Congress over those social and domestic relations which form the basis of civilized society, and concern the decencies of life.

There is very little doubt that Lord Napier has been recalled. The reason is two fold. In the first place, his dispatches displayed, it is believed, a certain sympathy or, lukewarmness of condemnation towards the classes of robbers and pirates called Filibusters. Secondly, he is opposed to, or looks coldly upon British emancipation in the West Indies, and defended the Kansas policy of the Administration. These causes of his removal are denied, but they are true. Lord Napier was appointed in the spring of 1857, directly after Pierce went out. He expected to remain for four years at least. He thinks he has been transferred to a higher post. That remains to be seen. The New York *Albion* states that the declining state of Lady Napier's health is the cause of her husband's retirement. That is an incorrect conjecture. Her ladyship is in excellent health, and only regrets that she is obliged to lose the fine air and pleasant society of this capital. JUNIUS.

The Farm and Garden.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

Yesterday afternoon and again in the evening, the Horticultural Society held interesting sessions and many new facts in Western pomology were elicited.

In the afternoon session, the subject of growing seedling apples was fully discussed. It was proved that fall planting or sowing of apple seed was not to be recommended from the liability of the young plants to destruction by early frost. The most safe and convenient way is to mix the seed in sand, allow it to freeze and keep in a cool place until about the first of May, when they are to be sown in drills, as essential to success, is to keep the seeds moist after freezing; as subsequent drying will prevent their growing.

The Evening Session was commenced by the reading of an essay by Arthur Bryant on the "Insects Injurious to Orchard Trees." This was a very valuable paper, and should have extensive circulation. The subject of transplanting evergreens was fully canvassed, and from the facts elicited, it was shown that this family of trees can be successfully transplanted in any part of the year; but for the north part of the State April, May and September; in the central and south part of the State March, April and September are the most favorable months. Insects to mention that Morphy has also beaten, with ease, and with great mortification to his adversary, a Frenchman by the name of Rakel, who came and challenged him, backed by a numerous array of friends, with something of the air of mockery with which Goliah defied David. It did not take Morphy long to prove his bombast to the smallest possible dimensions. MALAKOFF.

DREADFUL FIRE.—TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH AND ANOTHER DYING.—This day at about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a small frame house on the bluff, behind the Waverly House, occupied by the family of Mr. Dutton, tailor, working at first in Gage's transport. The building and another adjacent were speedily consumed; but the worst part of the affair was the dreadful loss of life with which the fire was attended. Mrs. Dutton had left the children in the house in the same room where there were some shavings; she cautioned them to avoid the fire, and then went for some milk to a neighbor's. In a few minutes she beheld the house in flames, and returned in time only to rescue one of the children, an infant in arms, so badly burned that it can scarcely recover. The mother, herself, is badly burned.

The other children, a boy and girl, four and eight years of age, were burned up, and their remains had not been extracted from the ruins when we left.—*Rock Island Commercial*, 14th.

NEW YORK HOUSE.—On Thursday last we paid a visit to the new york house recently erected on Third street, between High and Market streets, by our enterprising fellow citizen Jo. Holland, and were surprised to find the street almost blocked with wagons filled with pork, and Mr. H. doing a "rushing" business—going ahead of all competitors. The building is being rapidly filled with "porkers," some of which weigh as much as four and five hundred pounds, and many three hundred.—*Hennepin Tribune*.

MAIL ROBBED.—The Greenville and Bethalto mail—small horseback mail for several country post offices in Bond and Madison counties, Ill., was forcibly carried off from the carrier on the 5d inst., by an armed man who waylaid him in Cahokia Creek bottom. The mailbag was afterwards found ripped open and empty, but the rubber stamped.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—NEXT Wednesday, December 15th, a Delegate Convention of the Missouri Slope, convenes in this city, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding an Extra Session of the Legislature, with a view to the loaning of the credit of the State to aid in the speedy completion of our Railroads.—*Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil*, 11th.

THE CITY.

Carriers Address.

The Carriers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will give twenty dollars for the best written New Year's Address, the same to be sent in by the 24th inst. Rejected Addresses returned at the option of this office.

☞ A. S. SEATON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, has removed his office to room No. 1, of George Smith's bank building, 43 Clark street.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday gave a docket light almost beyond precedent, containing no important case.

THE "FIRE KING, JR."—THE "Fire King, Jr.," for so it strikes us this gem of a machine should be called, is to be tried to-day.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The case of Clancy and Heilan, indicted for receiving stolen property, was on trial yesterday.

☞ The festival and concert of the First Congregational Church, takes place this P. M. and evening, at the Metropolitan Hall. See advertisement.

BOOK KEEPING.—Will the person who took the First Volume of the American Encyclopedia from our editorial rooms, and has kept it some weeks, return it to us at once?

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that one of the children connected with the Primary Department of the Public School on West Madison st., had a narrow escape from drowning by falling into a pool of standing water which had collected under the building.

THE PAWNBROKER'S CASE.—The trial of Matthew Clancy and Patrick Heelan, the proprietors of a pawnbrokers' shop at No. 77 West Randolph, for receiving a stolen watch, knowing it was stolen, occupied this court yesterday. The evidence and part of the argument were concluded before adjournment, and the case will be finished this morning.

NOLLE PROSEQUI IN THE COUNTERFEIT CASE.—In the case of John L. Coates, the produce merchant of Peru, indicted for forgery of a draft, Mr. Haven yesterday entered a *nolle prosequi*. This ends a long case, and one which was tried at the last term of the Recorder's Court, by distinguished counsel, occupying several days and resulting in the disagreement of the jury. This will probably end one or two civil suits now in litigation.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ADVICE.—Christmas gift purveyors will do well to read and to remember the following bit of advice by Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia millionaire:

"I have always considered advertising—liberally and long—to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude of wealth. And I have made it a rule, from a boy even to the *dullest times*, a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out—as, by keeping my business continually before the public, it secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Monday the 13th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that

WHEREAS, The Library Committee of this Board have reported that in response to their published appeal for donations to aid them in establishing, and forming the Library of Association, a free reference Library, they have received valuable donations of books, etc., from The Young People's Christian Union of the Baptist Church, the Rev. J. M. Ferris, the Hon. J. H. Woodworth, and Messrs. W. B. Keen, and S. C. Griggs & Co.,—therefore—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board, on behalf of the Association, be tendered the above named parties for their liberal donations, and that a copy of this preamble and resolution be entered on the records of this Board, and published in the daily papers of the city.

CYRUS BENTLEY, President.
R. C. WATERMAN, Secretary.

A BOGUS MINT AT MILWAUKEE.—ILLINOIS OPERATORS ABROAD.—On Wednesday morning last quite a little stir was created in Milwaukee by an announcement that a party of United States Officer Breck, upon a house in that city, suspected of harboring counterfeiters and their operations.

Two men named ASA E. Starkweather and E. Ridout were found, who occupied the premises with their families. The men were arrested and placed in custody during an examination of the house, which developed in the upper story a cozy little workshop, fitted up with all manner of apparatus for counterfeiting Uncle Sam's coin.

During the search the prisoners left below got away, and were only recaptured after a smart chase through some of the principal streets, as soon as the counterfeiters were safely lodged in the Station House, the officers went back to resume their search of the institution.

They found that in their absence, the women had made away with most of the bogus money and other contents of the mint, but they soon discovered them all in the cistern. Amongst the articles were dies for casting half dollars, quarters, ten cent pieces and gold dollars, besides a galvanic battery, any quantity of raw material, and about thirty or for dollars of bogus silver. The bogus coin were executed with great skill and would be liable to deceive anybody who did not examine them very closely. It is believed that they have manufactured and passed a large amount of the worthless stuff since they came there, for a considerable sum of good coin was found in their possession, and it is not known but that they may have accomplices in the nefarious business. Starkweather and Ridout are both married men, and the latter has a wife and three children. A sister of Starkweather's wife was also living with them. It is believed that they came from Illinois to Milwaukee, but they formerly operated in different portions of Iowa. They are now both in jail awaiting an examination.

Mr. Greeley's Lecture—The Characteristics of Great Men.

A full house and an appreciative audience did honor last evening to Mr. Greeley and his theme—the Characteristics of Great men. The speaker commenced by remarking that a little life, marked by little deeds, little aims and little efforts to save a little soul, did not constitute in itself the substance for general diversion or improvement, though as the bee often extracts honey from what appear the most unpromising sources, the touch of a master hand might turn it to highly profitable account. Thousands of Malvolios and Dogberrys had capered and prated before Shakspeare, yet Dogberry could not write himself down an ass till he came under the diamond pen of the great dramatist. It is possible to make an interesting biography of a dull subject, but as a general rule the doings and sayings of individual men, make the most unsaleable and profitless books which fall from the hands of printer and binder. The world is full of sham greatness and sham great men. First comes the exceeding great army of those who are born to station—born to be waited on and bowed down to—of whom the French critic said "God would think twice before damning people of such quality." The truly great man was a new power given to the world. Hundreds of thousands were now enabled to go safely into the bowels of the earth and take thence the wealth of Nature's vast storehouse, because Humphrey Davy invented the Safety Lamp. Generations had been enriched and blessed, and hundreds of nobodies tranformed to millionaires solely because Watt gave the world the steam engine. A right royal figure was that of Columbus, jostled and elbowed by the courtiers and sycophants of Ferdinand and Isabella, whose names would go down to posterity only as they were embalmed in his immortality. John Milton was known in his own time only as a meek, patient defender of the memory of Cromwell and the principles which turned upon him the sovereignty of England, yet to Milton had fallen a renown beside which the court of Charles, with its pomp and tinsel, shriveled to a farce and a mockery.

The first element of greatness, according to Mr. Greeley, consisted in an earnest and profound faith. The Universe is not an accident. There may have been men of heroic purposes and great deeds who did not recognize a Divinity in all things that are, but we have no evidence to show that a nation of skeptics would produce anything like its equivalent of great men and great hearts for the general redemption. The second element of greatness might be denominated a cheerful assent to whatever *is*. A transcendentalist, after some years of intense speculation, came to the conclusion to "accept cordially the universe"—a most happy and philosophical result. Let no one be sighing "if I only had an education or friends or patrimony or a passage ticket to California, I would be somebody." You are looking through the wrong end of the telescope. If you were only somebody you would speedily have all the boons whose absence you are bewailing. Every great life must be a warfare—a manful grapple with some form of oppression, prejudice and wrong. Every attempt at indifference is a virtual adherence to the wrong.

A third and high place among the characteristics of the great, should be given to tenacity—the stubborn, persistent, unflinching endeavor. "Unstable as water, thou shall not prevail," said the dying patriarch. The Washingtons and Wellingtons of history outshone, in the permanence of their works all the Charleses (of Sweden) and Napoleons, of the battle field. Among the train of brilliant and impetuous geniuses whom the world has agreed to pronounce great, Julius Cæsar is the only name which does not come down to us tarnished with failure—he seemingly cut off in the midst of his glory, to be spared the fate of his illustrious company.

But we must bring our imperfect sketch to a close. The crowning elements, the necessity indeed of every great soul, is a great purpose, and a purpose allied with the elevation and improvement of the race.—Every step towards the good time coming had been paved by a great philanthropic soul. The march of humanity was marked by the cumuli of the prophets. Let none despair of achieving the just distinction of a benefactor, in view of the mighty shades which overspread the world from the ages that are past. They have done well. Let us do well what is left yet to be done.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

☞ Mr. Dye's Juuvenile Singing Schools and Piano Classes commences to-morrow. See advertisement in another column.

THE REV. DANIEL WISE, Editor of Zion's Herald, says, "We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in a ill-eased state of the Throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that they do our clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them."

Sold by Peuton & Co., opposite Tremont House. [del7

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—MESSRS. Miller Bros., corner of Lake and Clark streets, are getting in an handsome stock of goods for the Holidays as we ever seen, although at all times holding a high place in their line of business, they seem now determined to outdo themselves. It is really well worth the time to call and examine their magnificent good. Rings set with Diamonds, Carbuncles, Garnets, Emeralds, Opals, Onyx sets of white, blue and Garl Lava, Etruscan pattern. Or the way the most elegant sets have been got up. Chains, Gents' Pins and Pearl sets. Memento and Friendship Rings too numerous to mention but sufficient to make the ladies purchase without looking further—and the gentlemen.

TOBACCO, WHISKY AND OPIUM.—Do you use either or three? Are they injuring you? Do you wish to buy them safe for ever? Dr. Farrand's *Inhibitive* enables you to do so without discomfort or inconvenience. Call at Penton & Co.'s, 99 Lake street, and learn all about them. 4de16-26

AMUSEMENTS.—The best way to amuse people is to sell them Boots and Shoes twenty-five per cent. cheaper than common rates. R. Dewing & Co. are all day long crack! g these practical jokes. Call on them at 133 Lake street, and be amused. de16-26

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City 920 Sewing Machine. I. CORNELL & Co., 125 Lake st. oct8s-1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORDS' Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ Call at 47 Lasalle street, and see how nicely we arrange Gas FIXTURES for holding LAMP OIL decl3-3t

☞ Save your money and make your wife a Christmas present that will pay for itself in a few days—that is, a nice Lamp Oil Lamp. dl1-6t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, a Church to its Pastor. This is a life-time gift, or more valuable than gold.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.
no30-d21-3w 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED.

By Rev. R. C. Bartlett, Dec. 16th, at the house of F. S. DAVIDSON, Esq., and Miss ELIZA F. BURT, all of this city.

DRY GOODS
REMOVAL.
P. PALMER
TO
112, 114 and 116
Lake Street.
JUST RECEIVED,
400 PACKAGES
FALL GOODS!
IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, HOSIERY
DOMESTICS
CARPETS!
DAILY ARRIVALS
AT
P. PALMER'S
112, 114 & 116 Lake St.
REAL ENGLISH
VELVET.....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS.....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY.....CARPETS.
MEDALION.....CARPETS.
THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
INGRAIN.....CARPETS.
CURTAIN GOODS!
Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
—FOR—
FALL TRADE.
(FOR CASH ONLY.)
300 PACKAGES
JUST RECEIVED AT
The New Stores,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
P. PALMER.
Special Notice:
Possessing fac ilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.
oct26-d30-3m
Tin Toys, Rubber Toys,
GERMAN TOYS, FRENCH TOYS,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS
From One Cent to Seventy Dollars
AT PEUGEOT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE,
de16 b745 1w 45 South Clark Street.
OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.
1,000 OUNCES OF
Green, White and Yellow
OIL COGNAC,
For sale by [del4-1y] PENTON & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—SENATE.—Various petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend the Arizona bill so as to provide for the election of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers by the people for the term of two years. Referred to the committee on Territories.

Mr. Bigler offered a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the landing, by the yacht Wanderer, on the coast of Georgia, of a cargo of slaves, which was adopted.

Mr. Clingman of N. C. attempted to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Mason of Va., Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was in favor of laying it on the table. Its effect would be to make an issue with the President. The day may come when it will require it to be abrogated either with or without England; but no statesman would undertake to do it until he shall have looked far enough ahead to see who e it will land us. If the treaty be abrogated it would place the two countries as they were before it was created into, and will call on us to define the vague Monroe doctrine. Even now the executive is engaged in trying to avert the misunderstanding under this treaty.

Mr. Clingman insisted that from the President's second message it appeared that our progress had been backward in Central America, and that Great Britain was getting stronger every day under this treaty, and that it ought to be put out of the way ann then when occasion is offered we will act in that region as we had failed, hitherto, nonceding to the President, to get a good treaty, either from Great Britain or Nicaragua. What ground was to hope that these parties would, between themselves, make such a treaty as would protect our interest. Some decided grounds ought to be taken. It was useless to wait for negotiations, because in eight years we had made no progress, and hence, if no one else would, he would make a movement of a practical nature to relieve the country of this restriction.

Messrs. Foot, Shields, and others expressed their views, when the Senate refused to take up the subject by yeas 22, nays 28.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bell spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Townsend Harris was permitted, by resolution, to receive certain gifts from the British government.

Mr. Iverson of Ga., introduced a bill to give back pay to officers since reinstated, who were retired by the Naval Board.

Mr. Fitch moved that 1,000 copies of the President's Message be printed.

The Senate Agricultural College Bill was then made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate then cleared from off the calendar 128 adverse reports, and indefinitely postponed 90 bills, being the unfinished business of last session.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President enclosing communications from the State and Navy Departments relative to a resolution calling for information as to recent events in Central America. It was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs without being read.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of State, asking an appropriation to defray the expenses of, conveying destitute Americans from Vaccouver's Island to San Francisco.

The House resumed the consideration of the Maryland contested election case of Mr. White against Mr. Harris.

Mr. Boyce, of S. C., said Mr. White did not claim the seat for himself, but opposed the retention of it by Mr. Harris.

The House by 108 against 90 laid the resolution on the table, admitting Mr. White to the floor to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Eustis, of La., then moved to table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections as follows:

Resolved, That it appears to this House there was such tumult, riot, intimidation and injustice on the election of a Representative to Congress from the 3d Congressional District of Maryland on the 3d of November, 1857, in contempt of law and violation of the freedom of elections, that said election is void, and the seat is declared vacant, and that the Speaker issue a writ directing the Governor of Maryland of that district.

The resolution was tabled by 106 against 97.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., endeavored to have taken up the President's annual message, but the consideration of the bill reported last session, granting a pension to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all the wars during that period, was resumed.

Mr. Savage of Tenn. insisted that the honor and reputation of the country demanded that these brave men should have their services recognized. It would be a shame and disgrace if these men were neglected, no matter what might be the expense; and especially referred to those who fought in the war with Great Britain and lost their means and property.

Mr. Nichols was opposed to the principles of this bill throughout, and to increasing the band of pensioners under it.

Mr. Bennett of Ky., replied that no policy was better calculated under our system of government to keep alive a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country than by assuring a defenders that when they become old and helpless they will be taken care of by the government.

Mr. Ritchie of Pa., said the resources of the Country would by this system be exhausted and we be prevented from carrying on any war at all if necessarily required it.

Mr. Mason of Ky., said those who asked for pensions did not come here as paupers, but are entitled to the discharge of a debt promised to be paid.

After some further debate, Mr. Dowart of Pa., moved to strike out the enacting clause bill and insert that the defeated candidates of the Pennsylvania election of 1858 shall be allowed $96 per annum. [Laughter.]

Various amendments were voted on. Nothing definite was done. Adjourned.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There is now much less apprehension of trouble with Great Britain than was anticipated when the intelligence was first received regarding the search of vessels in Central America. The rumors that the President contemplates sending a message to-day of a belligerent character, and claiming the respect of every intelligent American. It is endorsed by all the distinguished men of the country, wh

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

The African Slave Trade Reopened!

The landing of three hundred and fifty Africans from the slave ship Wanderer, upon Jekyl Island, and their subsequent distribution among the planters of Georgia, has fairly inaugurated the reopening of the African Slave Trade. When, last summer, the New Orleans *Delta*, in its own peculiar half-sardonic, half-serious manner, announced the landing of a cargo of slaves on Pearl River, the statement was looked upon as a clever *canard*, designed to stir up the bile of such Aboli tionists and "Black" Republicans as cling to the old-fashioned idea that the African Slave Trade and Piracy should be placed on the same footing. But subsequent developments gave ample confirmation of the truthfulness of the story, and now, with the successful landing of the cargo of the Wanderer on the coast of Georgia, the last remnant of incredulity on the subject will probably disappear. The African Slave Trade is again an established fact—is one of the branches of Southern commerce; and although it will not be as openly carried on as the trade in cotton or sugar, it will nevertheless be followed in the future with as much more energy as its returns are larger in proportion to the capital employed.

Let no one be startled from his propriety by the assertion. The laws of the United States, it is true, declare the African Slave-Trade to be Piracy. So, also, do the laws of Spain and Brazil; and yet, slave ships pour thousands of Africans annually into Cuba and the ports of Brazil. And why? Because the trade is profitable to those who engage in it, and the moral sentiment of the people tolerates it. For precisely the same reasons will the trade become active upon our southern seaboard. That purchasers were found on Pearl and the Savannah Rivers for the two pioneer cargoes, is not more truly an indication of the deterioration of moral sentiment among the people of the slaveholding States, on this subject, than a thousand other well known facts. In the last two or three Southern Commercial Conventions the reopening of the Slave Trade has been warmly and earnestly advocated. The propriety and justice of repealing existing laws against it has been urged in several of the State Legislatures of the South. At the present time there is a resolution pending in the South Carolina Legislature, declaring that Congress has no right under the Constitution to prohibit the introduction of slaves from Africa, that the law declaring this trade to be Piracy is an infringement upon natural right, that it is an unjust reflection upon the character of the people of the South who hold, breed, buy and sell slaves, and that it ought to be repealed. At the same time leading journals advocate the re-opening of the trade, learned professors and divines write books in defence of Slavery, and the pulpit is converted into a political hustings to prove that it is an institution of divine origin, having full authority from the Bible.

It would be strange indeed if, under these circumstances and the universal dominance of the Democratic party in the slaveholding States, the moral sentiment of the masses should continue inimical to the Slave Trade, and the law declaring it Piracy be anything more than a dead letter. We have just had a practical illustration of the fact that this law is inoperative at the South. The slave ship Echo was captured at sea a few weeks since and brought into Charleston, South Carolina. The slaves were returned to Africa by the general government in the face of an almost universal protest from the people of that State. The officers of the slaver were imprisoned by United States officers. The testimony was entirely and confessedly conclusive against them; but a South Carolina grand jury refused to find a bill against them, and not a single southern paper that we have yet seen dares condemn the action of the grand jury. While this is true of South Carolina juries, what are the facts in regard to Mississippi and Georgia in which slaves have been landed? Have any efforts been made to follow them up—to rescue them from those who purchased them, well knowing that they were fresh importations from Africa—to arrest the officers and crews of the ships who landed them, or their agents who dispersed them through the country in search of purchasers? None of these things have been done, nor will be, and for the very good reason that the moral sentiment of the South is completely debauched upon this subject.

In the future prosecution of the trade, it will only be necessary to keep a sharp lookout for American war-steamers and revenue-cutters—to land cargoes on unfrequented parts of the coast, and rapidly distribute them among dealers who are in waiting, and who know beforehand where to find purchasers.

But if the South should still clamor for a repeal of the law prohibiting this trade, there is, we are constrained to admit, a fair prospect that their demand will be granted. The same arguments by which the whole current of popular sentiment has been reversed at the South, are now industriously plied by Democratic politicians at the North. Mr. Douglas denies to the African every one of the essential rights of man—denies to him equality with the white race in the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—puts him below even the "cotton-gin basis" of bully Brooks, on an equality with mules and horses—makes him property, and subject to precisely the same rules, the same laws, the same consideration of every other description of property, whether animate or inanimate! How long will it take a people accustomed to hear such declarations from an acknowledged political leader, to lose all moral sensibility touching the African race, and yield a ready assent to the repeal of all laws prohibiting their importation and enslavement? If the Democratic party maintain the ascendancy in the federal government, the African Slave Trade will be carried on under the forms of law before 1870; and until then it will be prosecuted despite conflicting law. The Democracy have practically re-opened the African Slave Trade.

Not Very Important.

Those Eastern journals who can find no livelier reading for their columns than jeremiads over the downfall of Chicago—such as we have lately noticed in the New York *Evening Post* and Boston *Journal*—must be hard up; and the tenor of the letters containing the doleful news, suggests the case of a pair of traveling scribblers who have failed to establish themselves as permanent deadheads at a Chicago hotel. We shall not waste any powder on these geniuses, in a defence of our city—its financial solvency and abundant thrift, as compared with other parts of the country—further than to remark that there is three times as much capital seeking investment in Chicago to-day, from an area of one hundred miles around the offices of the *Post* and *Journal*, as our people are willing to take at the rates of interest and on the security demanded.

AN ERROR.—The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* seems to be laboring under the impression that the Illinois election has not come off, and that he may make a few votes for Douglas yet. This is all wrong, Mr. Bowles.

British Pacific Railroad.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes under date of the 13th inst., as follows:

I understand that the members of the British Legation here, confidently assert the purpose of the British Government to construct a railroad from the headwaters of the Saskatchewan river to the waters of the Pacific in the Fraser's river region. These gentlemen connected with the Canadian Government, started for London, upon this business, several weeks ago.

The New School Law of Iowa Unconstitutional.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 9.—Chief Justice Wright, in full court this morning (the State Board of Education being present), read the opinion of the Supreme Court, pronouncing the new School Law, passed by the Legislature last winter, unconstitutional, reversing the decision of Judge Wilson.

The Latest European Excitement—a Count De Montalembert and Louis Napoleon.

The chief item of public interest brought by the *Persia*, on Monday last, is that relating to the trial of Count De Montalembert, before the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, in Paris, on a charge of having published a seditious libel in the *Correspondent*, entitled "A Debate on India in the British Parliament," M. Dounoil, editor of the *Correspondent*, was indicted before the same tribunal, for the same offence, and tried at the same time. The trial commenced at noon on the 24th of November, and was closed at seven o'clock in the evening, when the Court pronounced judgment to the following effect:

"Montalembert to be imprisoned for six months and to pay a fine of 8,000 francs; Dounoil to be imprisoned one month and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs; in default of payment to be imprisoned one year." The liveliest interest was felt in England for the result of the prosecution of Montalembert, and the excitement in Paris, though not of the clamorous sort by any means, was deep and intense. The most rigid orders were issued by the Emperor, to prevent the details of the trial from transpiring out of doors. By some means, however, the Manchester *Guardian* received an interesting report of the proceedings inside the Star Chamber—a portion of which, embracing a glowing summary of the argument of the counsel for the accused, we publish elsewhere.

M. De Montalembert is a scion of a noble house, a Catholic, an Ex-Senator, and a man of letters. He took the oath of allegiance to the new dynasty immediately after the *coup d'etat*. His notions of civil liberty seem to have been narrowed to a constitutional monarchy, securing the rights of the people, as in England, through Lords and Commons. When the estates of the House of Orleans were confiscated by the Emperor, he signified his dissent by resigning his Senatorship. From this time forth he was actively hated by the man whose perjury and treason he had himself connived at. The dislike was returned with the dignity and resolution of a gentleman. Familiar with the usages and civil rights of England, he seems to have determined, with a full knowledge of the consequences, to publish his belief that that country enjoyed the privileges of free discussion and a free press—and by implication that France enjoyed neither. This "seditious libel" was incorporated in an article entitled "A Debate on India in the British Parliament," to which his name was appended in the *Correspondent*, in accordance with the newspaper law. It was not alleged in his accusation that he had directly assailed the institutions of France, but what inference would be drawn from an article declaring that free discussion and a free press were the inheritance of Englishmen? Clearly, that neither of those boons were the portion of France. This gross suggestion caused the immediate arrest of writer and editor, with the result which is before us. It is stated that Montalembert will appeal from the verdict.

The entire proceeding is evidence of a condition of things in France not unlike that which preceded the overthrow and banishment of Charles X., and the later downfall of Louis Philippe. Montalembert, a royalist and a conservative, is transformed into a champion of popular rights. His counsel, Berryer, whose argument before the Court is said to have been magnificent beyond description, was once the strong advocate of the Bourbons, and still later the advocate of Louis Napoleon himself. Dufaure, the counsel of Dounoil, was formerly a Minister of the Emperor, and is said to have contrived the very law restraining the liberty of the press, under which his client now suffers. The almost unanimous voice of the Emperor's advisers and intimate friends, was raised against the prosecution. While inside the Court-room an outburst of "bravos" followed the denunciation of Berryer, notwithstanding the building frowned with armed detachments of the police. It is not to be presumed that Louis Bonaparte holds the reins with a securer tension than did his exiled uncle, or the three melancholy instances of kingcraft who followed him; or that the laws of nature and society are to be forever suspended while he dances over a volcano.

Lord Napier—His Pro-Slavery Proclivities.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the recall of Lord Napier, says it is a subject of regret on the part of Democrats, and of rejoicing on the part of Republicans, and adds:

The social and political influence of the English envoy, and it is, he has been given unmistakably to the side of the slaveholders. Though known to have expressed, in private, his contempt for the speculiar institutions, when surrounded by his own countrymen, he has nevertheless judged it expedient, as a matter of policy, to seek to conciliate the South, and to disarm the slaveholding interest of its jealousy and hatred of England, by an active interference against Slavery. He seems to have become impressed, very soon after his arrival in this country, with the idea that somewhere in the south-western territory, and in the proper season, plenty of grass, will make a journey thither easy. This, taken in connection with the fact that there is a very large class of persons in all of the Eastern, Middle and Western States, who, by the financial crisis, have been thrown out of employment and out of business, to whom the new Eldorado will be an attractive field for labor and a land of promise for the reparation of shattered fortunes, will swell the tide beyond any moderate estimate.

In that long and crowded procession to march up to the head waters of the Great Platte early in the spring, along with the enterprising and staid, will be seen crowds of broken merchants and bankrupt brokers, suspended manufacturers and unsuccessful artizans, disheartened mechanics and unfortunate tradesmen, the discouraged farmer and the unemployed laborer, the unfortunate and the malcontent of every grade of society and from every station in life. There, too, will be the most active and energetic men of all classes—the men of indomitable will, bold daring and undaunted courage, who, though defeated in a dozen enterprises, are ready to try again—though thwarted in many a hopeful design, are ready with new plans and fresh expedients for still another effort. There, too, will be seen the enterprising and the lively—who are on the alert to look for the best chances in the best fields of business; who go to reap the rich rewards of the trade and business that so rapid an emigration will afford. All these, and many professional men, who are idle at home and fond of adventure abroad, that will be there, will be comparatively easy of control, and would ever behave themselves with decency without law or other restraint than their own self-control; but with these will also go the gambler—the cormorant of mining countries—the thief—the robber—the swindler and the unprincipled cheat, and these must be controlled by wholesome police regulations, or crime will run riot over the land.

It is exceedingly important, too, that the Indian title to that portion of the country where the gold mines are found, should be extinguished at an early day, and that the land be disposed of in such manner as to give facilities for its proper settlement and permanent improvement; for towns and cities will spring up there as if by magic, just as they did in California.

Another very important effect of the discovery of gold in this region, will be to accelerate the improvement of Kansas and Nebraska, and especially to cause a rapid settlement along the course of the Great Platte River, whose beautiful valley is fertile and well watered for a greater distance across the Plains than any other belt of country. The rapid introduction of a large gold digging population on the head waters of the Platte, who must necessarily obtain their supplies from abroad, and at present from the Missouri country, will not only make large demands upon Kansas and Nebraska for provisions, but this will in turn greatly facilitate the farming and other interests of that region; and that agricultural region that shall be found to be the most accessible to the gold mines and the most fertile, will be the most profitable for agricultural pursuits, and will be the most rapidly settled. The whole valley of the Platte river, therefore, must rapidly settle up, and should it once be surveyed for the cheap process of pre-emption claimants and other settlers.

There is another aspect in which the rapid settlement of the Platte valley, and especially the gold bearing country upon its head waters, presents itself with great interest to the whole country: it is the bearing it is destined to have upon the construction of the Pacific Railroad, as it will remove almost the only barrier (the want of settlements along the line) in the way of the adoption of the route up that valley.

If Congress should make a grant of lands for the Pacific Railroad along this route, it would have the advantage of a greater inducement for the investment of capital than any other, on account of the better prospect of settlement along its line—of a more speedy enhancement of their value, and, of course, a better local traffic for the road when completed as well as better facilities for its maintenance—the abundance of coal along the Platte not being among the least of the facilities. *See Pacific Railroad Report, 2d session 35th Congress.*

Again, it will be certain that the development of this gold region will enrich the Upper Missouri county to such an extent as to enable local capitalists to push forward the great enterprise. Should the grand trunk of the Pacific Road commence as is proposed, at Fort Kearney for its eastern point, with a grant of lands for the extension, from the Missouri river to Fort Kearney, of the six principal east and west lines extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri—it would form a combination of railroad interests upon the main line that would undoubtedly ensure its rapid progress and early completion.

The line from Kansas City might follow up the Kansas river to the mouth of the Blue river, and following that stream, come by a direct and easy route to Fort Kearney.

Second: The line from St. Joseph might bear up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Great Nemaha, and following to the source of that stream, pass over the Big river, and thence to the Little Blue river, where a common track might serve the two roads for some distance.

Third: The line from the south to the Platte river might follow the valley of that stream to the mouth of the Saline river; thence up the beautiful and level valley of that stream, by way of the Great Salt Springs, to its source; thence to the Little Blue river, from whence a common track might serve it and the last named road.

Fourth: The line from Omaha might extend across to the Great bend of the Platte river, and thence follow on the North bank of that stream to Fort Kearney.

Fifth and Sixth: The other two routes, from Sioux City and Tekama, might join the last named at the great bend, and thence use a common track to the connection with the main trunk.

With the concurrence of the interests involved in these several routes, comprising a majority of all the railroad interests on the continent at present constructed, the extensions of the several routes will pass through most fertile, well watered, and tolerably well wooded regions of country, it is quite certain that the Pacific road up the Platte valley would receive an impetus toward its rapid completion that has not as yet been anticipated by the most sanguine friend of that route.

From Fort Laramie the line might be extended by way of the corner of Lake and the Humboldt river, to Sacramento and San Francisco cities, with as fair prospect of settlements along its entire route at an early day. Or it might take a northwesterly direction, by the base of the Rocky Mountain range, to the head waters of the Missouri river, on which route there is said to be a fine country and a mild climate, and thence down the Bitter Root river, by Governor Stevens' route to Puget's Sound—or the route surveyed by Mr. Lander by way of Fort Hall and Snake river, to the mouth of the Columbia at Fort Wallah Wallah, in Oregon.

So gigantic a work as the Pacific Railroad must combine a large interest, in addition to government aid, to ensure its success; and, as there will be, upon this plan, in direct interest, at least one half of the entire railroad and commercial capital of the nation, I see no good reason why it should not succeed.

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Second: The line from St. Joseph might bear up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Great Nemaha, and following to the source of that stream, pass over the Big river, and thence to the Little Blue river, where a common track might serve the two roads for some distance.

Third: The line from the south to the Platte river might follow the valley of that stream to the mouth of the Saline river; thence up the beautiful and level valley of that stream, by way of the Great Salt Springs, to its source; thence to the Little Blue river, from whence a common track might serve it and the last named road.

Fourth: The line from Omaha might extend across to the Great bend of the Platte river, and thence follow on the North bank of that stream to Fort Kearney.

Fifth and Sixth: The other two routes, from Sioux City and Tekama, might join the last named at the great bend, and thence use a common track to the connection with the main trunk.

With the concurrence of the interests involved in these several routes, comprising a majority of all the railroad interests on the continent at present constructed, the extensions of the several routes will pass through most fertile, well watered, and tolerably well wooded regions of country, it is quite certain that the Pacific road up the Platte valley would receive an impetus toward its rapid completion that has not as yet been anticipated by the most sanguine friend of that route.

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The Farm and Garden.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Dec. 14, 1858.

We arrived at this city from our Urbana home last evening, and put up at the Nichols House, which we find well supplied with the greatest comforts and a credit to this vigorous and beautiful prairie city.

The meeting of the State Horticultural Society was called to order this morning, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Hull, Lewis Ellsworth was called to fill the Chair and Charles Kennicott to supply the place of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Starr. The election of officers will take place to-morrow, and the regular address is to be delivered in the evening. About twenty members have arrived, and the prospect is that nearly every part of the State will be represented. The quantity of fruit is small, but of extra fine quality. A box of apples from the orchard of K. K. Jones, Esq., of the Pines, near Quincy, represent the ability of Adams county to grow superb fruit. Mr. J. is an amateur fruit grower, and has had larger experience in pine lumber than in fruits; but his zeal in this department will soon place him high on the list of successful pomologists. Mr. Ingraham has a collection representing that part of Egypt in the vicinity of Centralia. Mr. Bryan, of Princeton, has his usual collection of choice specimens.

J. Huggins presents the compliments of Macoupin county in fine colors. Nathan Overman, of Bloomington, has proved that the frosts of last May spared a small supply, and Verry Aldrich has several very fine samples from Bureau county. This afternoon the real business of the Society will go forward, and our next letter contain some valuable facts in regard to fruit culture on our prairies.

Bloomington contains a population of some eight thousand inhabitants, and has grown up from the force of circumstances—the wants of the people for a place to make their exchanges. No water power or navigable stream has given it a position; but, in the heart of a rich farming country, traversed by two railroads, it has become the seat of a large and flourishing town.

The State Normal School is located here, and its principal, Mr. Hovey, is doing a valuable work in training teachers for their useful calling.

The machine shops of the Chicago and Alton road add much to the business of the place. The Illinois Wesleyan University and the Female Seminary are both valuable additions. The latter, costing $15,000, was the gift of William Major, Esq., and shows a bright spot in this money-making West of ours.

Before we leave, it is our purpose to look into the working machinery and business of the place. Our friends here have assigned us rooms in the Court House, and we shall not be guilty of intrusion after the regular session of the Society. You need have no fears as to our safety while here, though we have the freedom of the city and of course the hospitality of our host included. The other members of the Society have quarters assigned them on arrival, as the latch-strings of the Bloomingtonians are out.

RURAL.

The New Gold Regions—Laramie Territory—The Pacific Railroad.

BY DR. EVANS.

The history of the California, Australia and Fraser River gold excitements, is likely to be quite fully reproduced the coming spring, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Kansas and Nebraska; and it is but wisdom on the part of our Government to take advantage of the period of calm that must intervene, on account of the inclement season, to provide those restraints of government that are so necessary to prevent scenes of anarchy and confusion that will otherwise certainly occur. The organization of a new Territorial government for that region, will subserve questionably be demanded for many purposes, as the remoteness of the settlement from any present organized community, and the want of indentity of interest with all of them, render it impossible that the present Territorial governments should straining the liberty of the press, under which his client now suffers. The almost unanimous voice of the Emperor's advisers and intimate friends, was raised against the prosecution. While inside the Court-room an outburst of "bravos" followed the denunciation of Berryer, notwithstanding the building frowned with armed detachments of the police. It is not to be presumed that Louis Bonaparte holds the reins with a securer tension than did his exiled uncle, or the three melancholy instances of kingcraft who followed him; or that the laws of nature and society are to be forever suspended while he dances over a volcano.

Lord Napier—His Pro-Slavery Proclivities.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the recall of Lord Napier, says it is a subject of regret on the part of Democrats, and of rejoicing on the part of Republicans, and adds:

The social and political influence of the English envoy, and it is, he has been given unmistakably to the side of the slaveholders. Though known to have expressed, in private, his contempt for the speculiar institutions, when surrounded by his own countrymen, he has nevertheless judged it expedient, as a matter of policy, to seek to conciliate the South, and to disarm the slaveholding interest of its jealousy and hatred of England, by an active interference against Slavery. He seems to have become impressed, very soon after his arrival in this country, with the idea that somewhere in the south-western territory, and in the proper season, plenty of grass will make a journey thither easy. This, taken in connection with the fact that there is a very large class of persons in all of the Eastern, Middle and Western States, who, by the financial crisis, have been thrown out of employment and out of business, to whom the new Eldorado will be an attractive field for labor and a land of promise for the reparation of shattered fortunes, will swell the tide beyond any moderate estimate.

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Western News Items.

CAPT. JAMES N. WARD, U. S

Real Estate.

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of Unproved, as Chattels, Real
Estate, Beauty, Scotch Whiskey, etc., to be exchanged for Chicago city real estate. Apply to H. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

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Two Gilbert, 25x100 feet each, on 22 feet
Lots signed between Wolcott and Gas Works
on W. James' Church, at $150 per foot. Over-
the balance four equal annual payments. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

SALE—25X100 FEET ON NORTH
st near Division street, and one per foot.
the balance payable on two, three and four
H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street.

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st (0 Lots 25x100 feet each), on Sedgwick
north of Chicago avenue, at $600 each. One-
balance in four equal annual payments. Apply to
H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

For Sale at Bargains.
L OFFER FOR SALE ANY ONE OR
the following property in Chicago and in
or three Brick Dwelling Houses, Nos. 243,
North Lasalle street, between Chicago ave-
Locations are unusually desirable. They contain
rooms, etc., and are in first-class repair. Also,
such, with a barn on the rear. These lots are 25
deep, and have city water and gas. Also, two
Lots on the north side of Division street, between
and Wells streets. These lots are finished inter-
finely situated, and well worth the money.
acres of land in the east ¼ of the northwest
section 36, north range 13, east, etc., on
street, west of Milwaukee avenue, and about
the south line of said section. Also, 10 acres of
for subdivision, in the southeast ¼ of the north-
of said section 36, in range 13, east of the third
part of it for sale by the acre. Also, 10 acres
part of it for sale by the acre. Also, 14 acres
on the south side of Wabash avenue by 180 rods
rs of Land on the Summit, in section 31, town
north range 13, east of the third principal
Summit Station, on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and will be sold in small parcels to suit purchasers. Also, a quantity of excellent woodland on the north branch of the Chicago river, suitable for cord wood, stave, etc., and water conveniently situated for the purpose.
J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS.
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Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Hark, an
infallible remedy for the Fever ad Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., 114 Lake street, Chicago.
This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a powerful tonic, and is adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impared in this class of diseases.
Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depends. The usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.
Hundreds of testimonials in regard to its efficacy in the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself generally by the people.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.
His delicious taste, is entirely free from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid acts, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.
Thrown recommended as a medicine, it is recommended in chronic or nervous irritability in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.
Gin or sold will be found by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their debilitating organization.
Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, recommends Charles' London Cordial Gin "in not as an importer to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.
For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.
May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PINTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 81 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 97 South Water street.
EDMUND G. CHARLES, Importer,
oct24-4-'59-1y 46 Broadway, New York.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by heroviations of the Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
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ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
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DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. aug4-y

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TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Country orders solicited. 1c24-y293-1y.

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Manufacturers importers and Dealers in
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BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
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ALL AND TRY US. 281
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
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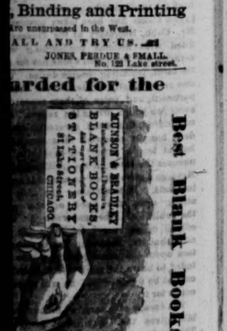

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Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Cherry & Co. (late manufacturers of Sachs-ke's N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 2 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. We scrutiny our forest the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. 1 dc3 ly

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleaning of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects is to procure a bottle and be convinced.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. 4c0-2y

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.
F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Spanacoonut Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale and Retail at J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake-st. Chicago. oc29 1d24 2m

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Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an
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This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a powerful tonic, and is adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impared in this class of diseases.
Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depends. The usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.
Hundreds of testimonials in regard to its efficacy in the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself generally by the people.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.
His delicious taste, is entirely free from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid acts, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.
Thrown recommended as a medicine, it is recommended in chronic or nervous irritability in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.
Gin or sold will be found by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their debilitating organization.
Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, recommends Charles' London Cordial Gin "in not as an importer to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.
For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.
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SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79
Opposite the Court House,
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ly in the Northwest.
Genuine BRAZILIAN PEB-
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ELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK
AL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTA-
or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 80
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geon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dispen-
Infirmary, 78 New Street, corner of Pine, Dr.
Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife.
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ed by the use of the Knife, that many
ld have been known to fail in effecting
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YARD AND OFFICE 126 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
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Coal delivered by the cargo at all the principal points on the lakes. oct13 1d2 3m

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Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Wood of all kinds, sawed and split and delivered.
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GREAT WESTERN FIRST PREMIUM
Show Case Manufactory,
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Show Cases, such as Silver Plated, Gothean Silver, Mahogany, Walnut, and Factory cases ready on hand and made to order. P. O. address, box 2161.
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$30.00
Premiums and Diplomas.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA
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Boudoir ewing Machine,
(HANAU' PATENT.)
At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 6th, 1859; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Three gold medals have been added to its chain of Premiums. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity to the merits of its this beautiful and unrivalled Machine. A few of its prominent features over all other machines, as follows:
1st. It sews with two threads and the each stitch.
2d. It will run backward as well as forward.
3d. It will run backward as well as forward.
4th. It makes two thousand stitches per minute, and stops with the least touch of the finger.
5th. The inconvenience of a bell is obviated by the application of a Rubber Cushion to the
6th. The nominal price of $30 includes stand and fixtures.
When this Machine was sold at double the price, it was cordially recommended to the public as
T. W. SINGER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
WHEELER & WILSON,
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As the best single thread Machine in the market. The price has been reduced one half and its value enhanced by the addition of the Double Tread. An examination of this Machine and its work is solicited at 95 Clark street.
oct27 3m-bc27 J. A. HANCE & CO., Agents.

THE SIX DOLLAR
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Ladies Call at E. W. Hutching's, 167 Randolph st.,
AND SEE A GREAT INVENTION SIMPLIFIED.
$6.00 for a Complete, Simple and Perfect
Sewing Machine which Threads Itself.
Any Lady Can Use It—All Families Will Have It.
It is Equal to the Most Costly Machines at One Hun dred Dollars.
Call at HUTCHINGS' FURNITURE STORE,
no30 1d-6d-1m 167 Randolph street.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE LATEST PATENT OUT.
NO IMPROVEMENT, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHER
SEWING MACHINES
(Pratt's Patent). The Ladies Companion Simple and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the work of any other Dollar or Fifty Dollar Machine in use. They will stitch, hem and gather—and can be so adjusted that the work can be run on, or put in tucks, or run off with no threading of the under needle, it threads itself. They are the simplest machine in use. They are not liable to get out of order, and cannot be got out of order. It is less complicated by one-half than any other machine; sews with a cotton, silk and the finest or coarsest thread new with them. They sew with great rapidity and little noise. Every machine warranted. Instructions given once.
The prizes comes within the reach of all. The common Treadle machine $25. The Silver Plated, beautifully decorated, $30.
Agents wanted.
Communications answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. Address as below.
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$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.
Will Stitch and Hem, Fell, Gather and Embroider Perfectly, and do a Wide Range of Goods, even Leather. And specially adapted for FAMILY USE.
Any number of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.
Circulars and Specimens will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt attention. Address as below.
J. R. RAYMOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor.
We have a number of refurnished machines but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families in the city.
With the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Double Sewing Machines, and after a considerable trial of different kinds of goods, in our families' service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing such a machine:

Mrs. P. Wiggins,	Mrs. Watson Y. Cox,
Mrs. J. F. Cook,	Mrs. Levi B. Tuttle,
Mrs. H. H. Stark,	Mrs. Wm. Burney,
Mrs. A. A. Sherman,	Mrs. M. D. Downs,
Mrs. Wm. Bross,	Mrs. H. Hall,
Mrs. Frederick Richards.	

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND
hem as well as any Sewing Machine in use, and will do a wider range of work over all other machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be ready to show to any lady who is in favor of paying for choice. It sports with 4 threads, making the double-lock stitch, which is the strongest, and will not rip unless desirable to rip stitches or break needles.
Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves at 159 Lake street.
A. HOLBROOK, Agent,
N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.
sep7-1y-3068

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK
TIGHT STITCH.
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.
All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. We make
TWO THREAD
Stitch and Inseparable Lock Stitch. Its work will
Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.
The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a seam as the more expensive Machines.
Every machine warranted. Agents wanted in all towns. Send for circular.
Address, box 2161, Chicago, Ill.
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Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

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Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$7.00
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And at the same rate for any number of club of twenty.
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☞ Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. Address
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Great Job Printing Establishment
Is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.
The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK JOB LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING in the *BEST MANNER* at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Particular attention given to the printing of

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In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.
An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.
☞ Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.
JOHN SINGER'S STORY.
CONCLUSION.
"They paused in their work, and glancing silently at one another, began to gather round me.
"'What is the matter, Singer?' said the captain. 'You seem alarmed; has anything disturbed you?'
"I had taken my station against the bulwarks, under the slings, before I replied.
"'I am not a man to be alarmed without reason,' I said. 'I too know whether I speak truth when I tell you there is reason enough now.'
"'You are dreaming,' he returned; 'but I have no time to parley with you; be so good as to return to your cabin.'
"'That's of no use, captain,' I replied; 'pray understand at once that I know everything. I don't intend to go to the bottom with my wife and children, so long as a chance remains. You don't lower that boat unless you take my family on board.' As I spoke, I tapped twice on the side-rail, and Betsy came out on deck with the girl and seven children, as I had bidden her. 'Here my dear,' I went on, 'and we raise the passengers,' and let them know the truth. Who will escape then, you can tell better than I.'
"Again the men looked at each other, and though several of them made as if they would speak, each checked himself, and for a minute not a word was uttered. At last an old seaman stepped forward. 'It's no use talkin' and disputin' now,' he said. 'Mr. Singer's right; and it can't be expected for him to do otherwise. We must have the family with us, and leave the provision behind, and trust to being picked up; that's what it is, cap'n, accordin' to my 'pinion.'
"'There is nothing else to be done,' was the captain's answer. 'Be quick, boys; put in the children, and lower away.'
"Two or three barrels, as many bags, and a large hamper, were hastily removed from the boat. My wife and children were put into it as it hung over the side; two seamen followed, and it was lowered into the water, the sea being fortunately calm. The boat at the stern was not lowered at all; it was in fact but a mere cockle-shell, and would have been of little use. The captain distributed the remainder of the crew between the two boats, so that the long-boat carried fifteen in all, and the other seven. Myself and the captain were the last who left the vessel. Notwithstanding the terrible anxiety of the moment, I could not help pitying that miserable man, as he lingered and lingered on board, and seemed to be inventing one excuse after another for delaying the final abandonment of his ship. The mate in the long-boat called to him several times, but he seemed as though he did not hear, and continued pottering about among the rejected articles with which the deck was strewed, as if in search of something, though he knew not what. More than once he sat down on a coil of rope, and buried his face in his hands, until I began to doubt whether he would quit the vessel at all, and had not made up his mind to remain and share the miserable fate of the castaways. But he, like myself, had a wife and children dependent upon him; the thought of them no doubt tugged at his heart strings, and urged him to self-preservation. The last thing he did was to go and withdraw the bolt which fastened down the grating over the steerage; and then giving me a sign to ship down the side, he said in a whisper: "They are awake; I hear them talking. The Lord have mercy upon them! They will never see the day."
"We were no sooner in the boat than the rope was pushed off and received rapidly away, as it determined to get out of sight and hearing of the miserable beings left all unconscious of the fate that was fast approaching them. We made but little way, however, because our boat was too heavily loaded. The captain's boat was also heavily loaded. The captain's ship; but when the boat began to move, I was recalled to my proper senses, and then the thought of my family, and the peril we were in, almost bewildered me again. I turned to my poor wife; she was in a dead swoon, and, on afterwards found, had fainted the moment I had joined her in the boat, and had beheld nothing of the fearful sight which had unnerved us all. She lay in the arms of her niece, who was almost as helpless as herself. The two eldest girls were moaning with apprehension and terror; but I was glad to see that the younger children were fast asleep, and that the girl had covered them up close in the bottom of the boat. We were all huddled together with the captain at the stern, and, as the sea was quite calm, were fortunately warm and dry. I put a little brandy to Betsy's lips, and chafed her hands and feet, and it was not long before she revived and looked around. The captain was very kind to us, and so were the men, and bore me no malice for the part I had taken; on the contrary, they endeavored to encourage us by saying that we should be sure to be picked up, at the furthest, in a day or two, and that, unless we had rough weather, all would be well.
"The day was now beginning to dawn, and there was soon light enough to reveal the horizon on the eastern side. Two sails were visible, they said, though I could not see them; but they were too far off to catch sight of any signals we could make, and none were attempted. All that day we rowed on in an easterly course, looking anxiously for some relieving vessel. Whether the captain felt the confidence he expressed with regard to our being picked up, I do not know; but in the afternoon he caused an account to be taken of whatever provisions were on board the boats; had them fairly distributed according to the numbers in each; and put us all upon an allowance, which, he said, would last for five days, with water for three days more. The sweet biscuits and the spirits in my possession were added to the general stock, the latter to be used only for cases of sickness or exhaustion. I had little inclination for food myself; but it distressed me to hear the complaints of the children at the scanty meal allotted them that day, and it went to my heart to be obliged to quiet them by reproof; what grieved me still more was that my wife would not touch her allowance, but shared it with the youngest children.
"Towards evening a sail appeared to the northward, at the distance of five or six miles. We hoisted a shawl on an oar for a signal, and turned our boats towards her, and at one time had good hopes that she had seen us, as she altered her course as if to meet us; but she veered off on another tack shortly after, and disappeared in the distance and dusk of the evening. This disappointment came like a fresh calamity, and cast a dismal gloom on us all; but now a worse thing alarmed us—the weather became overcast, and, though there was not much wind, the billows rose and fell in long black walls of water, as they always do when a gale is now plunging us down in the gloomy furrows.
The boat lay very deep in the water. The captain signalled the other boat, to know if they could relieve us of a portion of the load. But all they could do was to take one of the water-casks, which they hauled on board with a rope. We threw over a few of the articles which could best be spared, and thus lightened the boat a little. Meanwhile, the weather grew worse—the billows began to break in foam, and the spray dashed over us in showers. With the aid of hammer, a saw, and a piece of sail-cloth, we managed to rig up at the stern a rude bulwark against the breakers which would now be coming on board. It now began to rain, and that in a way that promised a continuance of wet for some hours at least. In a few minutes we were all drenched to the skin—and all more than ever impressed with the necessity of doing all we could to keep up our courage and fortitude in the midst of peril. My wife scarcely spoke a word, unless it was to quiet and comfort the children, who now cried bitterly, and would not be consoled. The men no longer talked hopefully; but in the intervals of delight, as they sat through the darkness, as it descended rapidly upon us, in search of some passing vessel.
"I think we all tasted the bitterness of death many times that night. Had the swell of the sea, which now began to run high, not brought the wind in its track, nothing could have saved us from sinking. It pleased God, however, to compassionate our distress, and limit the fury of the waves; and the rain ceasing an hour after midnight, the moon struggled fitfully from the clouds, and showed us, O happy sight! a large vessel bearing full down upon us not half a mile in our rear. The men of both boats saw it together, and raised a shout with one accord. Fortunately this was not heard, and the captain called to me to fire my gun, which I had mechanically brought with me, and which he had prevented me from throwing overboard when I offered to do so. I did so at once, and, a minute after, we had the inexpressible rapture of seeing a flash on board the ship, and hearing the responding report of their gun. I cannot tell you the feelings which now rushed into my breast—the gladness and the gratitude of such a moment as they know who, having been long in the very jaws of death, are suddenly snatched from its horrors to peace and safety.
"The good ship which had saved us was La Pucelle, a French vessel, bound for Cherbourg from New York. Except the captain, none on board could speak much of the English tongue; but they understood our wants, and supplied them with a kindness and hospitality not to be surpassed, and rewarded to the heavy measure at their good-fortune in finding us. We continued with them five days, at the end of which time they spoke an English brig bound for Cardiff, to which, with many hearty good wishes and farewells, they transferred us in safety. In three days more, in the British Channel, and I was allowed to land at Swansea, where a relative of my wife's received us hospitably after the fearful perils we had escaped.
Such was Singer's account of his first seavoyage, narrated to us eleven years after its occurrence. One would have thought that such an initation in the fearful contingencies of sea life would have sickened him of voyaging, and made him content to pass the rest of his days in his native land. His friends took this for granted, and when, within a few weeks of his return, he began making inquiries for another ship, accused him of tempting Providence to try the fortune of land adventure. But with the matter in a different light—felt convinced, in fact, that he was not destined to a watery grave—and made up his mind to follow his original intention. But he took better precautions this time in the choice of a vessel, and his family in first-class merchantman, and, after a speedy and prosperous passage of five weeks, arrived in safety in New York, whence he set out at once for the land of promise in the far west.
As a settler, Singer did well. He bought land on the boundry-lines of civilization, and shrewly squatted a considerable tract in addition. He had the address to conciliate a wandering tribe of Indians by his generosity in their time of need, and thus conquered the usual enemies of the settlers into friends and defenders. As his family grew up, they proved a productive capital, and paved his way to competence and independence. His success drew many of his old friends after him and he reposed in the forests of America, the associations and friendships of his youth in Wiltshire. In ten years, John had grown a man of substance and authority, looked up to and respected by the population of the new district. At last, on his wife's father died leaving a considerable property to be divided equally among his children. Then it was that John Singer came over to assist in the settlement of the business, and to receive his own legacy; and then, too, it was that we heard the lamentable story of the loss of the Camden from his own lips. This was twenty-seven years ago, and we have not heard of the sturdy settler since. If he be yet alive, John Singer is a patriarch, for the snows of nearly fourscore winters have by this time settled on his head.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
SAYS THE ST. LOUIS (MO.) DEMOCRAT:
Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Madison, Ill., which speaks positive of the superior merits of his Hair Tonic. Such evidences must strike the reader as carrying with it irrefragable proof. Such certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor words of ours to recommend.
MADISON, ILL., MADISON Co., MADISON, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to purchase a bottle, which restored my gray hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third in the course of three months. I have used about four bottles since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and my hair is now restored to its original color, and is quite thick, which had become quite thin, and it seems to my mind, I can almost see a new growth coming on. I have since procured a bottle of your Dandruff Pomade, which I have found very useful to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, with one application of it, and my hair is restored to its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it ever was. I have sent to you for sixty more old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.
The subject matter of the above letter is very valuable discovery. I am assured that wherever will reliably use, as per directions, without harm or exception, restoration of gray hair to a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any one you may please of the above will cheerfully be given, at my store, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in one as well as myself.
A. C. RAYMOND.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the greater portion of my hair, by the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1853, I was induced to try your Hair Restorative, and am happy to say, that the result has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to baldness, which has troubled me for the last three years, and also in restoring my hair, which was becoming gray, to its natural color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.
Yours truly, J. E. BRAGG.
The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the large bottle is the most economical, and costs per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small bottle. The Dandruff Pomade is a species of ointment, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per box.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York. On the great New York Wire Dressing Establishment, 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HAMILTON FULLER & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS,
MANUFACTORY
No. 116 and 118 Franklin Street,
Sales Room—104 Lake Street.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Locomotive, Steamboat and Mill Work, Brass Cocks, Gauges, Whistles, Bells and Bell Hangings, Gas Fixtures, Globes, Shades, Burners, Chandeliers.
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Gas Tubing, Tailor Goods. A large stock of COCKS and PARLOR STOVES.
KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE,
—AND—
KEROSENE LAMPS,
5,000 LAMPS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
Just received direct from the manufactory, and for sale at the Kerosene Oil and Lamp Depot, 54 Randolph street. oct29-1y-3099

S. E. MASTEN & CO.
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS FOR
sale at No. 6 Wells street, Room No. 1. [oct29-1m-3097

The Book Trade.

NEW AND POPULAR SERIES
—FOR—
BOYS AND GIRLS.
THE AIMWELL STORIES!
COMBINING INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.
BY WALTER AIMWELL.
About this time fathers and mothers will be asking each other, What shall we give our children for the holidays?

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—There has no event of any kind occurred during the day to relieve the general inactivity in financial matters. The weather is rather mild, giving more dullness to trade than winter and Eastern paper is much more scarce at bank than is desirable.

Quotations have not varied from yesterday's rates. We therefore repeat them as follows:—Bank discounts 10 per cent. Exchange 1 per cent. premium. Gold 1@1 1-2. Street rates nominal at 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—The Hog market was more active to-day, and prices all round are 5c@10c better on choice heavy lots, which are in good demand. The receipts of Live Hogs are larger; notwithstanding which the market was rather better, especially for Heavy Hogs. Light Hogs, however, are unchanged, or, if anything, lower. Sales of ordinary lots were made at $4.40@4.58 gross; and of heavy, at $4.75@4.85. Light Hogs sold at $4.35.

The market for Dressed Hogs was also better. Sales were made at an advance of 10c on heavy lots, but light were almost unsaleable. The range of the market for light hogs is $5.00@5.25; and heavy, $5.40@5.87½, and for extra lots, $6.00. At the close, there was rather more inquiry, and the feeling was better.

Provisions remain dull and inactive. To-day 100 bbls. Mess Pork were sold at $15.25, deliverable at Milwaukee next week, and in January and February. There is no inquiry for Cut Meats. Lard is quiet and nominal at 10c.

The Wheat market, notwithstanding an increase in the receipts, remains fair, with sales of No. 1 Red at $1.07@1.10 in store; and No. 2 Spring at 64c@66c in store. Corn is easier. Oats firm. Stock of Flour very light, and a fair home demand.

PORK AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the St. Louis Price Current, yesterday.]

The advisee we have through our exchanges during the week do not change the general complexion of matters as sketched in our last. At a few places packing is drawing to a close. At Lexington, Ky., the packers have stopped at 16,000. The Louisville packers are tapering off with 267,000 head received up to Saturday. At Keokuk, Iowa, the number packed to the 7th inst. was 18,160.

At Chicago the packing had reached 100,000. At Indianapolis the packing had reached 80,000 up to last Saturday. At Worthington, Ind., 1,000 head had been packed. This place is not in our list of packing places.

At Green Castle, Ind., 7,500 packed. None packed at this place the last two years. The whole number of hogs shipped from that place falls 5,000 head short of last year. In the "packing" counties of Indiana, our correspondent at Evansville says the falling off of hogs will be thirty to forty thousand. There is probably no section of the West where the falling off is so marked as in that part of Indiana.

At Burlington, Iowa, 20,000 had been packed up to the 7th, with 1,000 in the yards.

The total receipts at Springfield, Ill., up to the 7th inst., had reached 80,000 head, which is considerably ahead of the estimate for the whole season at that place, given in our last.

At Beardstown, Ill., the number of hogs packed and received up to the 7th inst. was 25,000. At that place and Chandlerville, about 29,000 were packed last year.

At Bloomington, Ill., 20,000 had been received up to last Friday.

At Mt. Sterling, Ill., 5,000 had been packed.

At Jacksonville, Ill., the packing had reached 8,000.

At Lexington, Mo., the number killed and in the yards on the 6th inst., the whole number killed last season, 6,900. The total packing at Quincy, Ill., is estimated at 50,000.

At Connersville, Ind., the packing up to last Friday, is estimated by the *Telegraph* at 30,000 head, against 9,700 all last year.

At Lafayette, Ind., 15,000 had been packed up to last Saturday. The total number packed there last year was 9,860.

At Cleveland, Ohio, to the 7th inst., was 28,540. The total number packed last year was 18,608.

At St. Louis, 30,000 had been packed up to the 7th inst.; 95,000 packed all last year.

At Madison, Ind., 39,000 had been received up to last Friday.

At St. Josephs, Mo. the packing had reached 8,000.

At Maysville, Ky., 16,000 have been packed; 90,000 were packed there last year.

At Frankfort, Ky., 6,135 have been packed, against 10,000 last year.

As regards the weight, the advices given by the papers, unanimous, that there will be a falling off as compared with last year, some estimates run as high as 20 per cent., and some as low as 5 per cent., in all the States except Kentucky and Tennessee, where there is an increase.

In our last we published a summary of the news which reached us from some packing points, the previous week, through the medium of our exchanges; which news with the exception of some four or five paragraphs, relating to packing in this State and Indiana, had already been copied by the daily papers published at St. Louis, Louisville, and this city, though in a form too much detached, we suppose, to be observed by the hurried and excited eyes of the speculators in pork. For some reason or other, however, it appears that they had not noticed the intelligence until it appeared in the Cincinnati *Price Current*, last week, in the shape we gave it was perfectly astounding to them, and threw them into the ranks of the enemy, by Captain Bingham's account, at Buena Vista, had not half the demolishing effect upon them, that our little epitome of hog news had among the "bulls" of the pork market; it scattered them like chaff, drove some of them to despair, and others into print, filling the papers with their wailings, and burthening the telegraph wires with contradictions of the Current statement. The past has been truly an awful week to pork, because, notwithstanding the contradictions and confirmations, pork took a decided turn downward, and would continue to fall. But it did, fifty to seventy-five cents per cwt., and what is worse, still continues to tumble.

We are sorry to admit that the information given in our synopsis may have been inaccurate in some particulars; in some cases the estimates were too high, and at others too low. The estimate we put at the packing at Mound City, Ill., we copied from the *Cairo Journal* or *Courier*—we think the latter—in which it was stated that Hall & Murdock, of Louisville, would cut 10,000 head at that point this season; as printed in our paper it was 15,000—the "0" was a typographical error.

The Indianapolis estimated the packing at that place at 46,000; and that of the Keokuk *Gate City* at 65,000 at that place. But, as we have said before, these statements had been published previously to their publication in our paper, and were made by papers published at the different localities, and we presumed, and do still presume, that they are, in the main, correct. The estimate for Vincennes was 20,000 hogs, too high; so for Evansville; but for other points it is very near, too low. It is quite unnecessary, however, to enter further into the matter, at this time; when the packing is over, and the returns are all in, we then will give the figures furnished by our correspondents.

If the "bulls" have faith in their theory, and do really believe that there is a great scarcity of pork, why do they not rejoice at anything calculated to advance the market, so that they can buy cheaper? Because a scarcity of money is current, their true course would be to buy pork cheap, and, as the King of Egypt did once, in view of prospective short crops, in the country, fill their warehouses with meat, for a time of famine which they are ready to swear is sure to come? Why marvel at the sound of our "bell," which, if they are correct, is a knell of joy to their interests in the right way, and bringing grist into their pockets? What fools or knaves those "bulls" must be!

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

A persistent, pouring rain has completely blocked all transactions in hogs to-day, and no one has the temerity to make a bid. Receipts are light, being for the last twenty-four hours no more than 5000 head, making to date 578,592. With suitable weather, it is probable there would be a good market for heavy, well-fatted hogs, but the slab-sided pigs that have made up three-fourths of the receipts for the last week, are being pretty generally rejected, and everybody over, who had probably found it necessary to sort his stock, offered 14 pigs to a responsible merchant for $40; they would have averaged perhaps 100 lbs., or thereabouts. It is a probable drover could not get the *dam* to market with her bringing her *litter*. It is to be hoped that there will be a few pigs for next season's stock, but indications favor the presumption that farmers are selling out to quit the business! Another lot must be mentioned, which comprised 900 head, 100 of which were under the weight. These things warrant the conclusion that, though the number of hogs may be largely in excess of other seasons, yet the product in weight will show quite a falling off.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* furnishes the following statement of receipts at that port for the week and the season up to the 15th:

	This week.	Since March 1.
By railroads	30,745	378,492
From river	3,797	200,100
Overland	1,000	1,000
Received at Plainville	3,057	3,057
Total for the week	47,599	
Previously reported	531,743	
Total for the season		578,099
Same time last season		574,000
" 1857		755,000
" 1856		1,000,000
" 1855		1,000,000
" 1854		1,000,000
" 1853		1,000,000
" 1852		1,000,000
" 1851		1,000,000
" 1850		1,000,000

The receipts the corresponding week the past week, last year, were 25,000. The whole number packed last season was 446,000.

The business at Cincinnati and Louisville now foots up as follows:

Cincinnati	578,099
Louisville	267,000
Total	845,099

From the Wabash Ex., Terre Haute, Dec. 15.

The Hog market was rather more active yesterday and to-day, though prices have not changed. A large number of dressed hogs have come in, in wagons, and over a thousand prices ranging from $5 to $6, the latter price for very heavy hogs, and downward for lighter.

Weather very favorable for shipping. The supply, it is said, will exceed 45,000 head.

Latest Hog.—A hog was taken to the slaughtering house of the Messrs. Barry, on Thursday, which weighed 990 pounds, live weight. A tolerably good sized hog, we should say.

Hogs.—During the month of November there was transported over the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, hogs, as follows:

To Indianapolis	11,284
" Richmond	11,600
" Cincinnati	1,000
Total	24,884

(From the Madison Courier of the 13th.)

The demand is brisk at and call. There are but few droves coming in over the Railroads. Mr. Barnes informs us the number received at Madison by rail during Saturday, shows the following:

By railroads	30,745
From river	3,797
Overland	1,000
Received at Plainville	3,057
Total for the week	47,599
Previously reported	531,743
Total for the season	578,099
Same time last season	574,000
" 1857	755,000
" 1856	1,000,000
" 1855	1,000,000
" 1854	1,000,000
" 1853	1,000,000
" 1852	1,000,000
" 1851	1,000,000
" 1850	1,000,000

The number which will be packed at this point will be about the same as last year.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* learns from his correspondent at Possyville, that the number of hogs in that vicinity for slaughter this season, will not be more than one third the number killed last year, and the falling off in the crop in the county will be in that proportion. It is estimated that the amount of pork in Gibson and Posey, this year will not amount to one half the quantity killed in the same counties last year.

[From the St. Louis Republican, yesterday].

Provisions are at a clear stand still, buyers and sellers being so far apart in their views that they could not immediately reconcile them. If any sales have transpired, therefore, the prices have not been made public. Hogs are in an equally unsettled state with Lard and Pork, and we heard of none offering for the day.

A paper published in Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, says:

The number of hogs slaughtered and packed here exceeds any other town west of the borders of the Mississippi River. We have not the date at this time to give the EXACT number of hogs packed up to this date, but upon inquiry at three of the largest packing houses, we have gathered the number at these establishments to be nearly as follows:

Steele & Duffield	250
Kerr, simpson & Co	1,500
Taylor, Stevens & Co	1,000
Total	3,150

The average neat weight of these hogs are nearly 300 each, which makes their aggregate weight 630,000 lbs. The average price paid is about 4¼c per lb., amounting to $26,500 already paid out for hogs up to this time by these three firms alone.

[From the Milwaukee Free Democrat, yesterday].

The Provision market is very quiet, and buyers are not anxious to operate. Sellers still insist on former prices in most instances, but they cannot bring buyers to terms. The only sale since our last is 5,000 pieces Shoulders, at 5½c, for February or March delivery, at seller's option. Lard is scarcely so firm, and sales could be effected at 10c, but buyers are very cautious in their offers.

The market for Dressed Hogs continues dull and depressed, with a further decline to-day, and few sales. The highest offer for the heaviest hogs was $5.75, and but few buyers in market. During the morning, news was received from Chicago that $5.85 was the highest figure for heavy hogs, and from Chicago that the market there was dull at $5.25@5.75 for fair extra heavy hogs. Sellers here are very tenacious, and stoutly insist on $5.75 for hogs weighing 225 and over. The market closed dull with little inquiry. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours are:—

Equal to	1,119 head.
Receipts for Monday	202 "
Previously reported	15,777 "
Total number received thus far	17,778 head.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

FLOUR.—Firm. Sales were:—100 bbls Rock Island "Atlantic" Spring Extra, at $4.75; 300 bbls city "Atlantic" Spring Extra, at $5.00; 1 ton Buckwheat Flour, at $3 75 @ 100 lbs, in store.

WHEAT.—Worse.—Firm. Sales were:—5,000 bu No. 1 Red, at $1.10 in store; 700 bu do, at $1.07 in store. Sales—Sales were:—600 bu No. 2 Spring at 91c in store; 700 bu do, at 85c on track; 700 bu do, at 86c on track. Sales—Sales were:—300 bu No. Corn, at 53c on track; 800 bu do, at 51c on track; 400 bu new Shelled, at 56c @ 60 bu, on track.

OATS.—Firm at 40c in store for new, and 50@51c for old.

RYE.—Nominal at 85@87c @ 80 bu, at depot.

BARLEY.—@86c, in store.

HIGHWINE.—Firm at 24c, with sales of 100 bbls in lots at that figure.

PROVISIONS.—Market dull. Sales to-day were:—1,000 bbls Mess Pork at $15.25, deliverable at Milwaukee:—500 bbls do Wednesday next, and 500 bbls in January and February at seller's option. Cut Meats neglected.

LARD.—Firm and nominal at 10½c.

TALLOW.—Dly, 8¼@9½c.

LIVE HOGS.—Receipts better, and market more active at yesterday's figures. Sales were:

317 Hogs, averaging 212 lbs		₹ 100 lbs gross.
66 "	260 "	$4.55
104 "	196 "	4.35
104 "	196 "	4.35
50 "	175 "	4.25
110 "	200 "	4.40
110 "	200 "	4.40
110 "	200 "	4.40
110 "	200 "	4.40

DRESSED HOGS.—Market 50@75c better for heavy Hogs. Sales were:

6 Hogs averaging	302 lbs. at	Per 100 lbs gross. $5.00
12 "	320 "	5.15
13 "	320 "	5.15
13 "	270 "	5.00
13 "	270 "	5.00
24 "	250 "	4.90
24 "	At $5@5.05, dividing on	180 lbs.
24 "	250 "	4.90
24 "	At $4.85@5.00 "	180 lbs.
24 "	250 "	4.90
24 "	At $4.85@5.00 "	180 lbs.
24 "	250 "	4.90
24 "	At $4.85@5.00 "	180 lbs.

HIDES.—Firmer. Green Country, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 8@8½c; Dry Flint, 15c.

PELTS.—In good request, at $1@1.35.

SEED.—Timothy scarce and in demand at $1.50@1.65; 16 bu Clover sold at $6.25.

BUTTER.—Choice, 14@16c; Common, 10@12c.

EGGS.—Fresh, 22c; Limed, 16@18c.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens, $1.25@1.62½@ ₹ doz: Turkeys, 7@8 ₹ lb.

POTATOES.—Good scarce and in demand at 75@80c; Common, 60@70c.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef, 3@3c by the side: Mutton, 5@6c.

GOOSEPRAGE.—The market is glut'ed with Pork Barrels. Sales are: 200 at $1.06; 600 at $1.03; 300 at $1.

Stock of Grain in Buffalo, Dec. 13.

Red Wheat, bu	197,300	Corn, bu	48,900		
White "	19,000	Oats, bu	45,000		
Canada "	195,121	Barley, bu	27,946		
Spring "	30,543	Rye, bu	1,400		
Total	441,964				

Movements of Breadstuffs — Dec. 15.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, Bar.	Rye, bu	Flax seed, bu
By Lake	1,000	30,000	1,000			
By Ohio, R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
By Ill Central	2,000	1,000	1,000			1,000
By P. F. R.R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000
By C. & R. I. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000
Total	6,000	34,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

By Lake	1,000	30,000	1,000			
By Ohio, R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
By Ill Central	2,000	1,000	1,000			1,000
By P. F. R.R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000
By C. & R. I. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000
Total	6,000	34,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

FLOUR.—Less active and firmer. Sales 10,400 bbls at $4.20@5.40 for superfine State; $4.90@5.15 for common to medium extra Western; $5.20@5.50 for common to medium extra Western; $5.30@5.50 for common extra round hoop Ohio; $5.30@5.50 for common extra Canadian; 500 bbls at $5.20 Small sales of Rye Flour at $3.30@4.10. Corn Meal dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls at $3.30@4.10.

GRAIN.—Wheat unchanged with limited demand for good to prime; sales of 18,000 bu at $1.15@1.18 for red southern; $1.27@1.40 for white Southern; $1.40@1.45 for white Genesee in store. Rye scarce and buoyant. Sales of 2,000 bu at 90c. Barley dull and declining. Sales of 3,000 bu at 80c. Corn market dull and declining. Sales of 18,000 bu at 54@56c for mixed Western; 57@58c for new yellow Southern. Oats firm at 44@46c for Southern and Canadian, and 47@48c for Western.

PROVISIONS.—Scarcely so firm. Sales of 350 brls at 25½@26c, and 100 tierces at 14½@15c.

PETROLEUM.—Firm. Shade firmer; Sales 2,000 bbls at $17.50 for old crude; $18.50 for new crude; $19.50@20 for refined; $21.50@22 for refined Pennsylvania; $23.75 for prime, including 1,000 bbls prime Pa. on private terms. Crude in bulk 15c. Refined 22c.

WHISKEY.—Quiet; Sales 300 bbls at 24½c. Sales of 2,000 bbls Ohio at 24½c; 500 bbls do on private terms.

PORK.—Heavy. New York Central at 26c; Lee grants, 25½c; Indianapolis, 25½c; Pacific mail, 25½; N. Y. Co. 400½; Erie, 21¾; Hudson, 43¾; Reading, 50½; Mich. Southern, 21¾; Illinois Central, 82½; Cumberland, 8½; Penn. Coal, 81½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 57¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 80¾; Galena, 81½; Chicago & Fox Island, 57¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 21¾; Do. preferred, 50¾; Canton, 18½; Cumberland preferred, 21¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Mariposa preferred, 21¾; Pacific mail, 89½; Terre Haute, 11¾; Terre Haute preferred, 30¾; Michigan Central, 70¾; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 70¾; Illinois Central scrip, 82½; Illinois Central, 82½; Cleveland & Toledo, 30